

16

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE
(2011-2012)**

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

CRITICAL REVIEW OF FUNCTIONING OF SAINIK SCHOOLS

SIXTEENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2012/ Sravana, 1934 (Saka)

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CRITICAL REVIEW OF FUNCTIONING OF SAINIK SCHOOLS

Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.08.2012

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.08.2012



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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August, 2012/ Sravana, 1934 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (2011-12)

Shri Satpal Maharaj

-

Chairman

Lok Sabha

2.	Shri Kamal Kishor `Commando`
3.	Shri Harish Choudhary
4.	Shri Varun Gandhi
5.	Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
6.	Shri Ramesh Chan dappa Jigajinagi
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21.	#Vacant
Rajya Sabha	
22.	**Shri Munquad Ali
23.	Shri Naresh Gujral
24.	Shri Avinash Rai Khanna
25.	@Prof. P.J. Kurien
26.	Shri Mukut Mithi
27.	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi
28.	Shri T.K. Rangarajan
29.	***Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy
30.	Shri Birender Singh
31.	Shri Ram Kripal Yadav
30.	****Shri Devender Goud T.
31.	****Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem

* Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 02.03.2012

Shri M. Rajamohan Reddy ceased to be a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 28.02.2012 consequent to his resignation from Lok Sabha.

** Shri Munquad Ali and ***Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy retired w.e.f. from 02.04.2012

**** Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 04 May 2012

***** Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 15 May 2012

@ Prof. P.J. Kurien ceased to be a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 02.07.2012 and re-nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 03.07.2012

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | *Shri T.K. Mukherjee - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Sudesh Luthra - | Director |
| 2. | Shri Sanjeev Sharma - | Additional Director |

*Superannuated w.e.f. 30 June 2012

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Defence (2011-12), having been authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Sixteenth report on "Critical Review of Functioning of Sainik Schools".

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Defence on the subject on 12 January 2012.

3. The Draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 8 June 2012.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Defence for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the recommendations/observations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the report.

New Delhi;
19 July, 2012
28 Sravana, 1934 (Saka)

Satpat Maharaj,
Chairman
Standing Committee on Defence.

REPORT
PART 1
CHAPTER I

Introductory

Sainik Schools were established as a joint venture of the Central and State Governments. These schools are under the overall governance of Sainik School Society.

The objectives of Sainik School, as stated by the Ministry include bringing quality public school education within the reach of the common man, all round development of a child's personality and to remove regional imbalance in the officer's cadre of the Armed Forces. As per the information furnished by the Ministry Sainik Schools have shown an upward trend in the number of cadets joining the National Defence Academy (NDA) in keeping with the primary aim of establishing of Sainik Schools to prepare boys academically, physically and mentally for entry into the National Defence Academy. These Sainik Schools admit boys into classes VI and IX in the age 10-11 years for classes VI and 13-14 years for class IX as on 1st July of the year in which admission is sought. Admissions are based in order of merit on the basis of an All India Entrance Examination held in January each year.

1.2 The scheme to establish Sainik Schools was introduced in the year 1961. These schools are managed by a society which is registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860). The Chief Executive Body of the Sainik Schools Society is a Board of Governors functioning under the Chairmanship of the Defence Minister. These Schools are stated to function under a three tier Administration viz. Sainik Schools Society, Chairman, Local Board of Administration and Principal. The Board of Governors, Ministry of Defence supervise/control or give directions in regard to policy matters, smooth conduct of the All India Entrance Examination, carrying out annual inspection of each school, review decisions of Local Board of Administration and Audit reports of the School. Principal is the Chief Executive and Academic head of the school. He is responsible for effective command and

control, efficient administration and optimum training efficiency. Principal, as the head of the institution takes all the decisions relating to day to day administration of the school.

1.3 Currently, there are 24 Sainik Schools spread out in 21 States. Sainik School at Rewari is stated to be the latest one which started in March, 2009. A list containing the details of such schools is given at Annexure – A. It may be seen from the list that seven (07) States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Sikkim and all the 07 Union Territories, namely, N.C.T. of Delhi, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshdweep do not have even a single Sainik School. It is pertinent to note that the most populous State of Uttar Pradesh is without a Sainik School since Uttrakhand became the 27th State of the Republic of India on 9th November 2000 after having bifurcated from Uttar Pradesh.

1.4 The Committee were concerned to note the meagre selection rate of students in Sainik Schools and wanted to know the reasons of the same. The Ministry in this regard simply stated that the intake of cadets in Sainik Schools was limited to seats availability. They also supplied the figures for the last three years which indicated that during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, the percentage stood at 8.58, 7.12 and 6.93 from all the 24 Sainik Schools. The number of aspirants vis-à-vis students selected during the last three years stood as under :-

2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
Students appeared	Students selected	Students appeared	Students selected	Students appeared	Students selected
27749	2383	34757	2477	35767	2482
Percentage : 8.58		7.12		6.93	

Comparison with RIMS and RIMC / NDA Intake

Rashtriya Military Schools

1.5 While examining the Sainik Schools the Committee thought it prudent to compare the functioning of Sainik Schools with Rashtriya Military Schools and Rashtriya Indian Military

College (RIMC) keeping in view the fact that the objective of all these schools is to prepare students to join the Military Services. The Committee found that in addition to these 24 Sainik Schools, 5 Rashtriya Military Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education are functioning at Ajmer, Bangalore, Belgaum, Dholpur and Chail. These Military Schools admit boys in Class VI based on the results of an All India Entrance Examination. While 67% seats are reserved for wards of Junior Commissioned Officers/ORs called 'entitled category' out of 33% non-entitled category seats, 20% are reserved for the wards of service officers.

Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC)

1.6 The Committee also learnt that the Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC) was founded on March 13, 1922, with the objective of providing the necessary preliminary training for boys of Indian birth or domicile, wishing to become officers in the Armed Forces of India. The institution now serves as a feeder institute to the National Defence Academy. Selection for Rashtriya Indian Military College is through a written examination cum viva voce conducted through the State Governments. Seats for respective States are reserved based on population. The intake into the Rashtriya Indian Military College is biannual, in January and July. The maximum strength of Rashtriya Indian Military College is 250. The intake is at Class VIII for selected boys in the age groups 11 to 13 years. The college runs classes in science stream on 10+2 Central Board of Secondary Education pattern.

1.7 The Committee's examination has revealed that in terms of objectives of setting up of the three institutions mentioned above, Sainik Schools are far behind than Rashtriya Indian Military College in terms of performance. The comparative analysis of the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 as contained in Annexure – B indicates that in Rashtriya Indian Military College 76% of its students join NDA whereas 18 was the percentage for Rashtriya Military Schools and 20% for Sainik Schools.

1.8 When enquired about the difference in objectives of the three type of schools i.e. Sainik School, Rashtriya Military Schools and Rashtriya Indian Military College, the Ministry, in the written reply stated as under :-

“Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC) was established in 1922 with the aim to prepare selected boys to join National Defence Academy (NDA) and Naval Academy (NAVAC). 25 cadets are admitted in each term twice a year (January and July) on the basis of All India Entrance Examination without any reservation.

Rashtriya Military Schools (RMS) aim to provide quality education to the cadets and prepare them to join Defence Services. There are five Rashtriya Military Schools presently functioning in the country and the last of these schools was established in 1961. No new Rashtriya Military School has been established thereafter in the backdrop of the introduction of the scheme of Sainik Schools around the same time. 67% of the seats in RMS are reserved for the wards of Junior Commissioned Officers/ Other ranks, 20% seats are reserved for wards of Commissioned Officers and the remaining 13% for the wards of civilians.

The Sainik Schools provide an opportunity for the participation of the State Governments in terms of capital expenditure, a portion of revenue expenditure and scholarships for the boys of the State. Two-thirds of the seats in a Sainik School are reserved for the boys of the State.

The RIMC and RMS on the other hand are institutions run entirely by the Central Government and admissions to these schools are made on the basis of an all India Entrance Examination with no provision of reservations for boys belonging to the State where the school is situated.”

1.9 When asked to furnish the number of students passed out from Rashtriya Military Schools and Rashtriya Indian Military College during each of the last three years and the number of students who actually joined the Armed Forces, the Ministry in its written reply stated :-

“Officers are inducted to the Defence Forces through Indian Military Academy, Officers Training Academy and their equivalent academies in respect of Air Force and Navy etc. In so far as Rashtriya Indian Military College, Rashtriya Military Schools and Sainik Schools are concerned, their primary aim is to prepare boys for entry into the National Defence Academy (NDA).....”

1.10 During the course of evidence the attention of the representatives of the Ministry was drawn to the fact that there existed a low percentage intake in the NDA from Sainik Schools during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 which stood at 21, 22 and 18 respectively. Their attention was also drawn towards the better percentage intake from the Rashtriya Indian Military College. When the Committee wanted to know the reasons for said variance, a representative of the Ministry during evidence stated:-

".....The Sainik School boys leave the school in the month of April after appearing in their class XII exam. The courses which are starting in January at NDA, that exam takes place after they leave the school. The courses which are starting in the month of July at NDA, that exam takes place in the month of August when the boys are in the school. That exam is under supervision of the school. Therefore,.....the results are much better than those shown in the red colour. That is because at that time they have gone back to their respective homes. They are under the supervision of their parents. That is no reason for not joining NDA. Our analysis shows that it is primarily because they are not under the supervision of the school, so this result has gone down.

Secondly, why is RIMC's result much ahead of that of Sainik Schools. RIMC is one of its kind. They take one or maximum two boys per State every six months. So, they get the best. In this case the boys are coming from a particular State with the reservation policy with SC, ST and the 60 per cent quota, 25 per cent for defence personnel, etc., and so the intake pattern is affected by that. RIMC does not follow any reservation policy. Because of this one or two students per State provision, they invariably get the best students. Our study has also revealed that they are the ex-students of Sainik Schools who leave the school in the VIII standard and join the RIMC. That is also there.

RIMC students do not have the CBSE exam. Class XII exam of the RIMC is conducted by Director General of Military Training. It is recognised by CBSE. In case of Sainik School boys, they have to appear in the CBSE Class XII exam. Therefore, their attention gets diverted sometimes for NDA and sometimes for Class XII exam. It is something like, each one of us realises, that our own children when they appear in the XII standard that year they find it very difficult to crack the IIT or medical entrance because they require a separate preparation. Similar situation is happening. In case RIMC that does not happen because there the exam is an internal exam.

RIMC follows a semester pattern which is not there in any of the schools under CBSE. They have Eighth Day, Eighth Week; Ninth Day, Ninth Week. What happens is that their XII is taken care and they get more number of periods for preparation for the National Defence Academy. This is the reason. However, we have, this year, ordered a study by NIEPA, an independent body, to give us a proper feedback who will tell us how to improve this result of NDA so that we come up to the expectation levels."

1.11 When asked specifically how the percentage intake from Sainik Schools to the NDA course be improved, the Ministry through a written reply informed as under :-

"With a view to increase this percentage:-

(i) An elaborate programme of in-service training to the teachers is being implemented with the assistance of experts from the Services and professional educational institutions/bodies like National University of Educational Planning and

Administration (NUEPA), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and similar State run bodies.

(ii) In keeping with the specific aim of these schools, Service Selection Board (SSB) oriented training is being provided to the cadets using professional resource personnel.

(iii) The Ministry of Defence also provides training grant for upgrading training infrastructure and skills.

(iv) Tuition fee actually paid in class XI & XII is reimbursed as incentive to the cadets joining NDA and Technical Entry."

1.12 To be specific, the Committee also wanted to know whether any comparative analysis had ever been made as to why the intake from the RIMC was much higher than that of Sainik Schools. Elaborating the reasons the Ministry in their written reply intimated the Committee as under:-

"No easy comparison can be made for the following reasons:-

- (i) Selection procedures are different. One or two boys per State are admitted in RIMC every six months. Thus, RIMC always gets best boys of the State. On the other hand, in the case of Sainik Schools, 67% of seats are reserved for boys from the State where the school is located. 25% seats are reserved for defence personnel and ex-servicemen. Out of these quotas, there is reservation @ 15% and 7.5% respectively for SCs and STs.
- (ii) Secondly, RIMC students do not have to appear for CBSE examination. Class XII examination of RIMC conducted by Directorate General of Military Training is recognised by CBSE. RIMC follows a semester pattern that allows the student appear twice in NDA examination while in the school. Students of RIMC get more number of periods for preparation for the NDA. Cadets of Sainik Schools appear for Class XII CBSE examination. Their attention is diverted between CBSE examination and NDA examination.
- (iii) The number of cadets appearing for NDA from RIMC and Sainik Schools is entirely different. Every year about 50-60 students from RIMC appear for NDA examination whereas number of students appearing from Sainik Schools is about 900-1000 cadets.

1.13 During their examination the Committee found that no comparative analysis was done on the functioning of Sainik Schools with such other schools in foreign countries. In this regard they wanted to know that in the absence of such a comparison how would it be

ensured that the education and skills imparted would be world class. Replying to the query, the Ministry through a written reply stated as under :-

"Sainik Schools are today recognised amongst the premier educational institutions of the country. So far as academic standards are concerned, the Sainik Schools have achieved a pass percentage of 100 percent in class X and 97 per cent in class XII board examination. Concerted efforts are being made to maintain the academic standards in Sainik Schools. An elaborate programme of in service training to the teachers, administrative staff and competition oriented training for the cadets is being implemented with the assistance of experts from the Services and professional educational institutions/ bodies. In keeping with the specific aim of these schools, Service Selection Board (SSB) oriented training is also being provided using professional resource personnel. Principals of Sainik Schools are also deputed for training programme conducted by CBSE in collaboration with Indian Institutes of Management and NUEPA. Improvement of educational infrastructure is an ongoing process."

1.14 The Committee's examination of the subject has revealed that the Sainik Schools are not able to achieve their objectives fully as there is significant dropout rate prevalent amongst the students. The representative of the Ministry while acknowledging the aforesaid fact candidly submitted as under:-

"What we have seen is that in case we give that option to the students, the very purpose gets defeated. I do not know whether the presentation will have that or not. The number of students leaving school after good education up to Class X, is very high. The single child norm nowadays is prevailing in the country and large number of parents prefer to give good education from the military schools and leave them after getting public education and join various other institutions. Actually we do not want them to have an option. We make it compulsory that they have to appear in the NDA."

Quantifying the dropout rate the witness further added :-

"It is about 20-22 per cent in the case of Sainik schools and 27 per cent in military schools. When they do so, they pay back the scholarship amount in toto."

However, contradicting its own figures the Ministry subsequently intimated through a written reply that the total dropout rate of students of Sainik Schools is about 7% annually.

1.15 When the Committee wanted to know about the steps taken to reduce the dropout rate in Sainik Schools, the Ministry in its written reply furnished as under :-

“The steps taken by the Sainik Schools to reduce the drop – out rates of cadets are as under:-

(a) Poor Academic Background:-

- (i) Close monitoring the cadets’ performance, identification of slow learners and providing extra coaching classes to them regularly to enhance the academic performance.
- (ii) Guidance and counseling are being given to the academically weak cadets by House Masters, Headmaster, and Principal at regular intervals.
- (iii) The School Authorities regularly inform the parents regarding the progress of the cadets and request the parents of academically weak cadets to put pressure on them to study hard.
- (iv) Adequate study material is provided through library reference and practice.
- (v) The withdrawals on parents request is slightly on the higher side primarily due to the cadets who hail from the remote village, are not able to adapt to the routine/regimen of the school and also not able to overcome the homesickness.

(b) Parents’ Request:-

- (i) The Parents are intimated of the advantages of the overall balanced personality of cadets and the role of Sainik Schools Education in contribution inculcating a balanced personality in life.
- (ii) The parents are advised of the advantages of the career of their wards in Armed Forces as the main aim of the Sainik Schools is to prepare the cadets for Armed Forces.
- (iii) Special care of those cadets who are not able to adjust themselves initially in the routine of the Sainik Schools is taken by School Authorities.
- (iv) Lot of emphasis is given on academics and cadets are always encouraged to excel themselves.

- (v) Visit to NDA/IMA to attend/ witness passing out parades. Visit to Defence Establishments.

(c) Disciplinary Grounds:-

- (i) Central talks have been organized to create awareness about the pernicious effect of ragging.
- (ii) Discipline committee comprising Senior Staff and cadets to monitor/resolve such cases.
- (iii) Close interaction with the parents.
- (iv) Creation of awareness about ragging etc. through assembly talks day to day basis.
- (v) Display of information/ sign boards against ragging
- (vi) The orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court against ragging and its consequences have been displayed prominently on Cadets `Notice Board & Cadets' Mess.

(d) **Medical Grounds:-** The Medical grounds cases are brought down through strict Medical Examination at intake level and by conducting Annual Medical Examinations of the Cadets.

2. The results achieved by all the Sainik Schools by implementing above remedial measures to reduce the drop-out rates of cadets are as under:-

(a) The withdrawals on poor academic grounds is very minimal due to the corrective measures adopted viz., close monitoring of the cadets performance, identification of slow learners and providing extra coaching classes.

(b) The Schools have been able to curtail the drop-outs/withdrawals and continue to Endeavour to achieve nil drop-outs."

1.16 The Committee were concerned to know about the lack of knowledge of English amongst the students hailing from rural background and they wanted to know about the efforts being made or proposed for improving the English communication skills, both spoken and written, for such students. Throwing light on the issue the Ministry through a written reply stated :-

"To improve the English communication skills of the cadets following steps are taken:-

- (i) Establishment of language labs and internet facilities.
- (ii) Upgradation and modernization of libraries.

- (iii) Emphasis on spoken English as medium of communication.
- (iv) Compulsory stage activities like lectures, public speaking, debates, group discussions, dramatics etc.
- (v) Faculty development programmes by specialists."

When further asked about the time period as to when the concrete outcome are likely to be registered in this regard, the Ministry clarified as under :-

"Improvement of communication skills is an ongoing continuous process. Each year a new batch of class VI with many cadets from rural/semi urban background enters the school. These cadets are groomed over the next seven years to achieve prescribed CBSE standards."

1.17 The Committee also felt that there exists a direct co-relation between the course strength of NDA and the number of students selected thereto. Accordingly, the Committee wanted to know whether any need had been felt for increasing the course strength of the NDA. The Ministry in this regard informed through a written reply as under :-

"The increase in course strength of NDA was considered and following measures have been taken:-

- (i) Sanction for 16th Squadron at NDA has already been accorded. This has enhanced the capacity of NDA from 1800 cadets to 1920 cadets.
- (ii) Proposal for raising 5th Battalion at NDA with 4 new Squadrons is under consideration."

CHAPTER – II
FUNDING/OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS

2.1 The Committee drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry to their Twelfth Report on Demands for Grants whereby it had been recommended that the central funding for running the Sainik Schools may be increased to 90% and the remaining 10% funding to be met by the respective State Governments, as this would justify the Bhagidari concept. Moreover, this would also address the issues of some of the States who were not forthcoming for setting up the new schools due to financial constraints.

2.2 Throwing light on the funding aspects of the Sainik Schools, the Secretary, Ministry of Defence during evidence stated as under :-

"..... These institutions have three principal sources of funding. One is the State Government. The entire capital expenditure on land and buildings is met by the respective State Governments who are also required to provide funds for maintenance of infrastructure and for new infrastructural projects. The State Governments also award scholarships on merit-cum-means basis. The Central Government provides additional infrastructure grant, funds towards salaries and scholarships. The third source is the fees from the students that is used for recurring expenditure of the school....."

A grant of Rs. 44 crore sanctioned has been gainfully utilized by all Schools during the last financial year. Apart from the infrastructural grant, measures have also been taken to improve the service conditions of the employees of our Sainik Schools by implementing the Sixth Pay Commission with 100 per cent of its burden being borne by the Central Government. The Defence Scholarships have been increased three-fold. That too would greatly benefit the wards of the Defence personnel and reduce the financial burden on their parents. The net result of all these measures would compensate for the burden of tuition fee being paid by the parents of the cadets....."

As an innovative measure, a plan of granting Rs. 1.0 crore each to our Sainik Schools annually for modernization and infrastructure development has been approved by the Ministry of Defence in this financial year. All these measures are in line with the specific directions given by Raksha Mantri for reducing the financial burden on the parents and for improving the training and infrastructural facilities in all the Sainik Schools....."

2.3 The Secretary in this regard further stated :-

"The Central Government is offering funds and that is why we saw that over a period of four or five years from Rs.16 crore, it has come to Rs.93 crore. It is not an issue. It is because if the scheme is made like that, the Central Government has to make initiative. Here and there, it is not such a big issue.

Probably, the fact is that the Government would like to introduce this scheme – keeping this in its original shape – where the State Government also feels the responsibility of participating. It is very important. Though, we have been taking more and more burden on ourselves, as Rs. 1 crore is being given every year. The central issue is that the State Government should also participate. It is very important."

2.4 When enquired about the break-up of the different sources of funding the Sainik Schools, namely the States, the Centre and tuition fees, the Ministry in their written reply submitted as under :-

"Sainik Schools are primarily self-sustaining institutions in which funds are received from State, Centre and the tuition fee. The current break up is as under:-

(a) State Governments

The entire capital expenditure on land, buildings, furniture and educational equipments required by Sainik Schools.

- Major portion of the running expenditure.
- Maintenance of buildings, roads, installations and the major replacements.
- Release grants-in-aid to meet special requirement on actual need basis or sought for additional requirements of buildings and furniture, transport, laboratory equipment, etc.
- Grant of scholarships to State domicile cadets.

(b) Central Government

As per Sainik Schools Society Rules & Regulations, Central Government has to provide three Service Officers and APTCC/NCC instructors. Their salaries are paid from the Defence Service Estimates. Ministry of Defence also provides scholarships to the wards of Service personnel and ex-servicemen.

However, in order to reduce the burden of fee on parents, following assistance is being provided by the Central Government to Sainik Schools :-

- Defence scholarship which has been increased from Rs. 10,500 to 32,000/- per annum
- Subsidy on tuition fee/dietary charges of Rs. 16,000/-(approx) per annum per cadet to all the categories of cadets studying in Sainik Schools.
- Reimbursement of actual tuition fee paid in class XI & XII by the cadets who join NDA as an incentive.
- Scholarship to cadets who are in receipt of State Government scholarship @ Rs. 2,000/-, Rs. 1062/- and Rs 125/- per annum.
- 100% additionality on account of implementation of recommendations of 6th Pay Commission in respect of pay and allowances, pension of employees of Sainik schools as grants-in-aid.

In order to improve the infrastructure and for betterment of Sainik Schools:-

- Regular Training Grant of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided to each Sainik School every year.
- An amount of Rs. 2 crore was provided in the year 2007-08 to each of the then existing 22 Sainik Schools for infrastructure development as a one time measure.
- It has been decided to provide an amount of Rs. 1 crore every year as grants-in-aid to each Sainik School for infrastructure development and modernization w.e.f. financial year 2011-12.

(c) Tuition Fee

As Sainik Schools are primarily self-sustaining institutions, a major portion of the expenditure is met out by the fees payable by the parents. However, the burden of fees is offset by the scholarship provided by the State Government and Central Government. It is pertinent to mention here that where the Scholarship provided by the State Government is more, parents have to pay less. The schools such as Bijapur &

Kodagu (Karnataka), Ghorakhal (Uttarakhand), Gopalganj & Nalanda (Bihar) and Kunjpura (Haryana) are getting regular funds from respective State Governments and cadets in these schools are getting a handsome amount as scholarship. Thus, in these schools, parents have to pay less. The Schools such as Balachadi (Gujarat), Chittorgarh (Rajasthan), Goalpara (Assam), Nagrota (J&K) & Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) are not getting regular funds from respective State Governments. The scholarships slabs and rates have not been revised for a long time. Therefore, in these schools, parents have to pay more.”

2.5 On being asked about any fresh request made in the years 2010 and 2011 as well for apportioning funds from Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme for infrastructural improvement in Sainik Schools, the Ministry in their written reply submitted as under:

“Requests have been made during the years 2010 and 2011 at the level of the Principals of the Sainik Schools for apportioning funds from Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund. However, only Sainik School, Amravathi Nagar has been able to get an amount of Rs. five lakhs during the year 2010.”

2.6 The Committee have learnt that even the allocated amount of Rs. 1 crore was not actually disbursed to each Sainik School per year which has led the schools into a disadvantage. Explaining the position, the Ministry in a written reply informed the Committee as under :-

"Sufficient amount has not been allocated in the budget for the current financial year, so as to make it possible to disburse rupees one crore to each Sainik School. The amount of Rs. 3,66,00,000 available in the allocated budget has been disbursed to the most deserving Sainik Schools."

2.7 In a power point presentation before the Committee, a representative of the Ministry during oral evidence brought into light the funding pattern which is as under :-

Funding Pattern of Multiple Stake Holders

<u>State Government</u>		
Land	-	38 Acres to 509 Acres
Building Maintenance & Scholarships	-	Approx 75 crores for new schools

Central Government

Defence Scholarships	
NDA Incentive	
Fee and dietary Subsidy	93 crores (2011-12)
Vlth Central Pay Commission	
IT Grant etc.	

Parents

Tuition Fee	Approximate annual charges –
Dietary Charges	Rs. 75000/- after deducting
Pocket Money	various scholarships parent's
Miscellaneous	contribution varies between
	Rs. 0 to Rs. 44,270/- annually

2.8 After nearly celebrating golden jubilee of establishment of Sainik Schools, only 24 Sainik Schools have been set up in various parts of the country. When asked about the reasons for the same the Ministry of Defence in a written reply stated as under :-

“Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a specific request from a State Government. It must agree to provide land along with funds for the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, equipment and facilities besides scholarship for the cadets of the State. The State Government is also required to sign a prescribed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). Once the State Government makes a commitment to provide suitable land, the requisite finance and to sign the MoA, Ministry of Defence takes further action on the proposal. Ministry of Defence provides three service officers for the posts of Principal, Headmaster and Registrar and the APTCC/NCC instructors to the Sainik Schools besides scholarships to the cadets.

Eleven requests have been received during the last five years from various State Governments for opening new Sainik Schools in their States. Out of these, four proposals have since been finalised and new Sainik Schools have since been opened. These are Punglwa in Nagaland (02.04.2007), Kodagu in Karnataka (18.10.2007), Ambikapur in Chhatisgarh (15.08.2008) and Rewari in Haryana (02.04.2009).

In the case of Sikkim, the State Government initially offered site at Ravangla on 20.01.2005 which was found suitable by the Ministry of Defence. On 25.01.2008, the State Government informed that the proposal to start Sainik School at Ravangla is not feasible and an alternate site at Bojoghari was proposed. In principle approval of Ministry of Defence was conveyed on 08.05.2008 for opening the Sainik School at Bojoghari. On 25.07.2008, the State Government informed that due to technical problems a new site has been identified at Namphing. The same was not found suitable by this Ministry. No further site has since been proposed by the State Government. Ultimately, the matter has been treated as closed.

The State of Punjab is already having a Sainik School at Kapurthala. In the year 2007, the Chief Minister, Punjab requested the Raksha Mantri to open one more Sainik School in the State. He was informed of the responsibilities and financial obligations of the State Government for opening the Sainik School. He was requested to forward the State Government's willingness to accept these responsibilities and confirmation regarding willingness to meet all requirements. No further reference has since been received from the State Government.

The State of Jharkhand is already having a Sainik School at Tilaiya. A proposal was received in the year 2007 for opening of one more Sainik School in the State at Gumla. The site proposed by the State Government was inspected by officers from Ministry of Defence but the same was not found suitable. No further reference has been received from the State Government after May, 2008.

The State of Uttarakhand is already having a Sainik School at Ghorakhal. In the year 2010, the Chief Minister, Uttarakhand requested the Raksha Mantri to open one more Sainik School in the State. He was informed of the responsibilities and financial obligations of the State Government for opening the Sainik School. He was requested to forward the State Government's willingness to accept these responsibilities and confirmation regarding willingness to meet all requirements. No further reference has since been received from the State Government.

Recently, Proposals have been received from the State Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up new Sainik Schools in Sambalpur, Sagar and Chittoor districts respectively. After site inspection by the officers of the Ministry, 'in principle' approval has been accorded for setting up of new Sainik Schools in these States. The State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build up basic infrastructure and sign Memorandum of Agreement. Service Headquarters have been requested to give a commitment for sparing suitable service officers for the posts of Principal, Headmaster and Registrar."

2.9 Elaborating on the proposal of some of the State Governments, the Ministry in the post evidence reply submitted as under:-

(A) Sikkim

The Committee found that request for opening up a new Sainik Schools in Sikkim has been pending since long due to one reason or the other. On a specific query about the problem, the Ministry through a post evidence reply informed the Committee as under :-

"As per the present dispensation, Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a specific request from a State Government.

In case of Sikkim, initially State Government earmarked land at Ravangla for opening of Sainik School. The same was approved by the Ministry of Defence. However, State Government did not transfer the land to Ministry of Defence. The alternate site

proposed by the State Government at Bojoghari was also approved by Ministry of Defence but later on the State Government intimated some technical problems to transfer the said land.

The site proposed at Namphing was not found suitable due to the fact that size of the land was not adequate. Secondly, the land was recorded in the name of Education Department of State Government. Based on the past experience, it was ascertained from the State Government whether the proposed land is earmarked for any other project. No reply was received from State Government in the matter despite reminders. As the State Government has not been able to provide a suitable land, the matter of establishment of a Sainik School in Sikkim has been treated as closed."

(B) Jharkhand

Similarly, in Jharkhand a request has been pending since May, 2007 for opening up a second school. The Committee noted that an alternative site in place of Gumla has not yet been provided by the State Government. The Ministry in this regard informed the Committee through a written note as under :-

"The State Government informed that the land identified for setting up Sainik School is under acquisition. Hon'ble Raksha Mantri requested the State Government on 28.7.08 to confirm if the process of acquisition is complete. There is no further response from the State Government."

(C) Uttarakhand

In regard to Uttarakhand also the Committee have found that the matter of opening of the new school could not reach to a logical conclusion as it is apparent that the State did not convey its willingness to accept responsibilities conveyed to it. In this regard, the Ministry through a written reply informed as under :-

"The State of Uttarakhand is already having a Sainik School at Ghorakhal. In the year 2010, the Chief Minister, Uttarakhand requested the Raksha Mantri to open one more Sainik School in the State. He was informed of the responsibilities and financial obligations of the State Government for opening the Sainik School. He was requested to forward the State Government's willingness to accept these responsibilities and confirmation to meet all requirements. No further reference has since been received from the State Government."

(D) Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

Similar problems were also seen on the part of the State Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh which are clear from the written information furnished by the Ministry. The information pertaining to the State of Orissa states :-

"The State Government initially offered land at Bargarh district. The sites proposed were inspected but not found suitable. State Government was requested to suggest alternate suitable land. State Government again proposed a site at Sambalpur district. The site was inspected and it was intimated to the State Government that the new school will be opened at permanent site. It was also requested to construct minimum infrastructure facilities at permanent site before the school could start. The State Government was also requested to sign the Memorandum of Agreement on 27.10.2010. State Government has been reminded time and again by this Ministry to intimate the present status of construction of minimum facilities and signing of MoA, but no response has so far been received."

For Madhya Pradesh, the Ministry has informed as under :-

"After inspection, in-principle approval was conveyed in regard to the permanent location of the proposed school at Gambihiria village in the district of Sagar. Approval of State Government for allotment of 38 acres of land was received. Principal, Sainik School, Rewa was authorised to liaise on behalf of Sainik Schools Society with the State Government in regard to transfer of land. Principal, Sainik School, Rewa concluded an agreement between Government of MP and Ministry of Defence for 30 years lease of 15.2 Hectare of land for the proposed school. State Government has been consistently requested to take necessary action for signing of MoA and construction of minimum infrastructure facilities to enable this Ministry to process the case further. No response has so far been received."

2.10 As far as the State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the Committee have been informed as under :-

"In-principle approval was conveyed on 8.7.2011 for opening of Sainik School in Chittoor district. State Government was requested to construct minimum facilities at permanent site in the first phase before the new school could start. The State Government was also requested to sign the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). MoA has since been signed between State Government and Sainik Schools Society. State Government has been requested again to construct minimum infrastructure facilities at permanent site before the school could start."

2.11 On being further probed whether any definite timeline was fixed for the various stages of setting up of Sainik Schools. Such stages may include signing of Memorandum of

Agreement, providing suitable land by the State Government and creating infrastructure, the Ministry in the written reply submitted as under:-

“Besides providing suitable land and signing of prescribed Memorandum of Agreement, the State Government has to provide basic infrastructure where the school can be opened. The school starts functioning as soon as the minimum requisite infrastructure is provided by the State Government.”

2.12 When asked about the number of Sainik Schools for which Memorandum of Agreements have been signed by State Governments, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under :-

“So far Memorandum of Agreements have been signed by seven State Governments.”

2.13 Further when being enquired about the manner in which matter had been pursued with the remaining State Governments to enable early signing of Memorandum of Agreement, the Ministry of Defence stated :-

“Letters at the level of Raksha Rajya Mantri have been sent to the Chief Ministers of concerned State Governments. Principals of all the Sainik Schools take up the matter regularly with the State Government authorities. Inspecting officers also pursue the matter with State Government officials including the concerned Secretaries, whenever they visit the Schools.”

2.14 When enquired about the opening of Sainik Schools suo-moto by Central Government the representative of the Ministry of Defence, during the oral evidence submitted as under :-

“The suggestion is that Central Government should open schools *suo motu*. It should be welcomed except that it would mean a change in the scheme. The scheme as it was first conceived in the 60s was a collaborative effort so that the areas of the country, which did not have this kind of facility, should have military schools. That is why, even now 67 per cent reservation for the children of the State, in which the school is located is maintained.”

2.15 On a pin-pointed query whether the Ministry could expend on construction and infrastructure if it is provided land by the State Government in order to provide at least one school in every state, the Secretary said :-

".....the whole scheme has to be reworked.....we can examine this proposal."

Delay in Establishment of Sainik Schools at Nalanda and Gopalganj

2.16 The Committee were also informed during evidence that as per the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the State Government of Bihar in the year 2003, the building for Nalanda was to be constructed between the year 2003 and 2005. However, it could not come to fruition as the land was provided twice but after the inspection it was found that it had certain shortcomings. Now, the land which has been given is found to be suitable and tender has also been issued. The school would be completed in two or three years. Subsequently, clarifying the position further the Ministry in a post evidence reply informed as under :-

"The tender for construction of school building was published on 27.6.2011. The tender was finalised on 14th September, 2011. The work of construction of compound wall is in progress."

2.17 Similarly, there has been evident delay in establishing Sainik School at Gopalganj in Bihar State. The reasons given by a representative of the Ministry during evidence included unsuitable land which had to be land filled as during monsoons substantial water logging took place. The Ministry has got the land filling operation completed and according to it the tender for construction has been issued and the construction would take two or three years. The land filling was done by the State Government. In this regard, the Ministry in a post evidence reply also informed :-

"The work of construction of school building was entrusted to Bihar State Educational Infrastructure Development Corporation (BSEIDC). As per the information provided by BSEIDC, tender has not been issued. Design and detailed estimate has been prepared which is in the process of technical sanction by the competent authority."

2.18 On a related query enquiring about the number of Sainik School in desert areas, the Committee in the post evidence reply submitted that there was no Sainik School in the desert areas. Further, on a query asking about the districts in which maximum land for defence purposes was acquired and the position of Sainik School in such districts/areas, the Ministry in the post evidence reply stated that one school is operational in the Chittorgarh District of Rajasthan. It was also informed that in the Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan, Ministry had acquired largest area of land for Defence purposes.

2.19 During the course of examination, the Committee also found that there were certain problems in manning the new schools due to constraint in releasing the serving officers for such schools. In this connection, a representative of the Ministry during evidence informed the Committee that each of the 24 Sainik Schools has been provided with three serving officers which makes a total of 72. The Service Headquarters of Army, Air Force and Navy take a view that establishment of officers has not been increased whereas during the last six years the number of Sainik Schools has gone up to 24 from 18. In addition to the 72 officers there are five serving JCOs and NCOs equivalent for NCC and physical training instructors. The Ministry is not able to meet this demand and manning is indeed a big problem. The Ministry has no objection in opening new schools but all these problems were to be adjusted.

CHAPTER – III
ADMISSION OF GIRL CADETS

3.1 During examination of the subject the attention of the Ministry was drawn to the fact that although the female officers have been granted permanent commission in various streams in the services yet there was no Sainik School for the girl cadets in the country. The Committee were also of the view that the Ministry could address this issue by opening the schools exclusively for the girls and the land should not be a problem because it can be taken from the cantonments. Explaining the view point of the Ministry a representative during evidence stated as under :-

"The points are very well taken. Girls are not taken into any Sainik School because at the moment girls do not find any place in NDA. It is as simple as that. There are some girls, who would be studying in our Sainik Schools but they would be the children of the staff. They will not follow the regimen of the other students. Perhaps, they would not take part in physical training activities. They would go back to their homes, etc.

The suggestion is that Central Government should open schools *suo motu*. It should be welcomed except that it would mean a change in the scheme. The scheme as it was first conceived in the 60s was a collaborative effort so that the areas of the country, which did not have this kind of facility, should have military schools. That is why, even now 67 per cent reservation for the children of the State, in which the school is located is maintained."

3.2 When asked whether Ministry can open a school for girls if the State Government wants to do so, the Secretary stated :-

"The issue is that first we have to make rooms for girls in NDA. If we open a school and they are not taken in NDA, then it is also an issue. There are only certain streams, which have been cleared as of now. We can clarify this issue. It is not all. There are certain streams where girls have been allowed."

3.3 He also stated :-

"..... presently only the girls who are children of staff of Sainik Schools, they are getting education in Sainik Schools. As far as physical activity is concerned, their curriculum is different. They are not being trained for getting into the Army."

3.4 The Secretary on a policy issue in this regard informed the Committee that after the recent Supreme Court Judgement a policy has been framed where the girls are given permanent commission in non-combatant streams. He was of the view that in future this policy could be changed on the lines of several countries such as USA where the female officers are also inducted for the combatant duties.

3.5 His attention was also drawn to the fact that there were areas where women could do well and future wars were going to be mostly technological involving the use of computers etc. When his opinion on this issue was solicited, the Secretary said :-

"....., I am not disagreeing with you. I am saying that it should be done. But it is for Parliament to make a policy for that."

3.6 When asked whether Ministry could propose a policy where the girls could be taken for combat duties in the Armed Forces, the Defence Secretary stated :-

"The fact is that there is a shift taking place. There is no doubt about it. But this change is very difficult and there is resistance also within the organisation. When a proposal is moved, it is considered by the Committee of Chiefs and then there are various pros and cons. There is no accommodation, so how to keep them. There are other issues also which are really of genuine concern. So, gradually they are opening out. I cannot say that they are just saying no to this. In Air Force, all ground duties have now been opened. This is a policy decision after the Supreme Court took up this case. In Navy also, some branches have been opened up. But this process has to be gradual and as we move along then we have to create the commensurate infrastructure also to suit them and which is convenient for the girl and women officers. It is not that we can just send them in the field without any proper toilet and proper staying places. So, that is also a limiting factor."

3.7 When enquired about the proposal sent by the Madhya Pradesh Government for opening up a Sainik School exclusively for girls, the Ministry in a written reply stated :-

"There is no proposal to admit girls in Sainik Schools. However, a proposal was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh to set up Sainik School exclusively for girls. The same has been considered but in the present scenario, it has not been found practically possible to set up Sainik School exclusively for girls."

3.8 In a sequel to the intake of cadets to the NDA course the Defence Secretary also informed the Committee that the Sainik School students also join the Armed Forces through other schemes. To be precise he said :-

".....A sizeable number of Sainik Schools' students also join the technical entry schemes and Armed Forces Medical College, besides other direct entry schemes through the Indian Military Academy, Indian Naval Academy and Indian Air Force Academy after their graduation. Sainik Schools thus provided unique opportunities over the last five decades to students from the underprivileged socio-economic strata to rise to the highest levels in various fields....."

3.9 The figures supplied by the Ministry indicated that on an average about 20% of the Sainik School students join the NDA. In this connection, the Committee wanted to know whether the Ministry ever found that the remaining 80% of the students who are not able to make to the National Defence Academy and have subsequently joined the Armed Forces through different schemes such as through Officers Training Academy, Indian Military Academy, Coast Guard etc. Further they also wanted to know about the percentage of the students who joined Armed Forces after graduation in general or technical branches through Indian Military Academy, Officers Training Academy and equivalent academies in respect of Air Force and Navy. The Ministry could not give any reply to the pertinent queries of the Committee and through a written reply it simply stated :-

"No such data is maintained."

CHAPTER – IV
MENACE OF RAGGING

4.1 As per media reports one particular incident of ragging at Sainik School, Tilaiya was reported by the print and electronic media on 14th November, 2011. When enquired about the number of ragging cases reported in Sainik Schools, the Committee during the course of oral evidence have been apprised that as per records available, no student has left the School due to ragging in last three years. In the last three years, 13 students have been expelled as punishment for ragging and 15 students suspended from school for 1-2 months. An internal enquiry has been conducted by the school authorities in the matter. It was revealed during the enquiry that the incident in question occurred during November, 2010. However, the matter was not reported by the victims to the school authorities at that time. The senior students responsible for the ragging passed out from the School in March, 2011. Chairman, Local Board of Administration of the School has been instructed to initiate a formal court of inquiry into the whole incident and specifically on the role of the school administration. During the court of inquiry, the perpetrators would also be summoned so that their point of view can be recorded. Further action would depend on the outcome of the court of inquiry.

4.2 When the attention of the representative of the Ministry during the course of oral evidence was drawn to the news item whereby it was reported that due to ragging one student left the school and was working in a tea shop, the representative of the Ministry stated as under :-

"Two cases have been reported. In the case of one boy, he and his parents were repeatedly asked to give in writing and to explain why he has left the school and why he has not come back. The parent and the boy have written to say that he has joined some other school and that they have no complaint against the school."

4.3 The Defence Secretary further added:-

"Let me assure that these cases will be taken to the logical conclusion. We will not leave anybody unpunished who are guilty."

4.4 When asked about the number of complaints of ragging which have been received during each of the last three years, steps taken to remedy the situation or to persuade the students to rejoin the school who have left the school due to ragging and whether any enquiry has ever been instituted to find out the lapses in this regard, the Ministry of Defence in the written reply stated as under:-

“Stray incidents of ragging and bullying have come into light from Sainik Schools in the past. In the last three years, for a total of 12885 cadets in 24 schools, a total of 11 incidents have been reported. One particular incident of ragging at Sainik School, Tilaiya was reported by the print and electronic media on 14th November, 2011. As per records available, no student has left the School due to ragging in last three years.

In Sainik Schools, strict action has always been taken against the perpetrators in all reported and observed cases of ragging. Based on the gravity of the matter, suitable action is taken such as counselling, community service, revocation of appointment, suspension and in extreme cases expulsion. In the last three years, 13 students have been expelled as punishment for ragging and 15 students suspended from school for 1-2 months.

A voluntary organization, Jharkhand Human Rights Movement has approached the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regarding ragging in Sainik School, Tilaiya. The Commission has asked the Ministry of Defence to get the matter investigated and take further necessary action.

An internal enquiry has been conducted by the school authorities in the matter. A senior officer of the rank of Brigadier was also sent by the Ministry of Defence to investigate the matter. It was revealed during the enquiry that the incident in question occurred during November, 2010. However, the matter was not reported by the victims to the school authorities at that time. The senior students responsible for the ragging passed out from the School in March, 2011. Chairman, Local Board of Administration of the School has been instructed to initiate a formal court of inquiry into the whole incident and specifically on the role of the school administration. During the court of inquiry, the perpetrators will also be summoned so that their point of view can be recorded. Further action will depend on the outcome of the court of inquiry.”

4.5 The representative of Ministry further clarified during oral evidence:-

“I want to assure the Hon. Members that we take the ragging incident very seriously. While we see that certain amount of discipline might be considered necessary to toughen the boys, but the ragging that was shown on the television clip was unpardonable and absolutely brutal. That has been the consistent view taken in the Ministry itself. It may also be pointed out that the boy who complained to the Commission for the prevention of child abuse is not connected in any way with the clip. It is about a year old. However, in this present instance, a Board of Inquiry has

been ordered which is sitting at the moment. Two boys responsible for the ragging have passed out of the school. They will be located and their views will be recorded by the Board of Inquiry. The report of the Board of Inquiry is expected by the end of this month. I should mention the legal opinion was also taken because the High Court of Jharkhand has also taken *suo motu* cognizance of the television clip and has ordered the State Government to institute its own independent inquiry. The legal opinion said that we should not take any further action until the views of the boys involved is not taken. I want to assure the Committee that the matter will not end here and we are very serious about it. In our Sainik Schools there is so much procedure in place to control ragging. Parents and students are constantly encouraged to report cases of intimidation or brutality of any kind. No child has actually left the school because of ragging.

4.6 Summing up the position in the aforesaid ragging cases the Ministry in the post evidence submitted as under:-

"Court of Inquiry submitted its report. After examination of the report, the Ministry of Defence has sent it back with some observations."

CHAPTER – V
MISCELLANEOUS

(A) Motivating the Cadets

5.1 On the issue of providing support which include coaching and guidance to the students of Sainik Schools to improve their intake in NDA, the Ministry in the written note submitted as under :-

“These are fully residential schools run on public school lines. The schools provide all facilities for overall personality development. NCC is compulsory upto class-XII. They offer a common CBSE curriculum and the medium of instruction is English, though English is not a pre-requisite for admission. Most Sainik Schools are designed for 580 cadets spread over from class-VI to XII. Curriculum and facilities in Sainik School include Adventure Activities, Games & Sports, various Hobbies clubs, NCC, well equipped Laboratories, Library, Obstacle Course, Riding Clubs, CSD Canteen, Swimming Pool, and Gymnasium.

Sainik Schools admit boys in Classes VI & IX. Admissions are made strictly in the order of merit on the basis of an Entrance Examination held once a year. 67% of the seats in each Sainik School are reserved for boys from the State in which the Sainik School is located. 15% of the total seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% seats for Scheduled Tribes. 25% seats are reserved for Children of service personnel including ex-servicemen.”

5.2 When asked to furnish the details of the modus-operandi being followed by the Sainik Schools, frequency of such lectures during the last three years, and the steps being taken to increase their frequency as well as the feedback received, as well as the name of the cities in which the coaching and guidance is being imparted, the Ministry of Defence in their written reply, stated as under:

“In keeping with specific aim of these schools, various specific initiatives have been taken to ensure the development of a well-rounded personality to give the cadet the necessary competitive edge. These are hobby classes, communication skills development programme, extensive outdoor games and sports exposure, co-curricular activities in literary/ dramatics fields and extensive IT exposure. To motivate cadets

and increase intake of Sainik Schools cadets in National Defence Academy, following steps have been initiated:-

- (i) Detailing cadets for UPSC written examination coaching and Service Selection Board (SSB) through coaching and guidance at professional institutes in major cities.
- (ii) Detailing ex-assessors from the Service Selection Boards to provide in-depth guidance to Cadets from time to time at School level.
- (iii) Development of obstacle course for physical training at School level for SSB Exam.
- (iv) Organizing regular motivational lectures for joining Armed Forces by Senior Serving Officers of Army/Air Force/ Navy to cadets.
- (v) Organisation of SSB guidance by Inspecting Officers and Service Officers who are ex-assessors at regional and central locations.

Conduct of motivation lectures by guest speakers, school alumni and senior defence officers is a regular ongoing system in the Sainik Schools. The school Principals organize such lectures from time to time and officers from the Services are also deputed through the Sainik Schools Society to deliver the motivation lectures in the schools on SSB guidance, leadership and other related issues. On an average, 3 to 5 such lectures are organised every year in each school. Inspecting Officers also interact intensively with cadets during their visits to the Schools. All these lectures are well received by the cadets of Sainik Schools.

Guidance and coaching for the Service Selection Board is imparted to all those cadets who receive the call up letters initially at the school level by qualified officers and ex-assessors. Services of specialist private academies are also taken by calling them at school level itself for giving coaching for written UPSC examination and Service Selection Board. Cadets are also sent for coaching mainly at Delhi and Chandigarh.”

5.3 In a presentation before the Committee, the Ministry furnished the following statistical information about the Academic performance of Sainik Schools:-

Academic performance class X Results w.e.f 2001

Year	Appeared	Passed	Pass percentage
2001	1504	1490	99.06
2002	1474	1458	98.91

2003	1548	1513	97.73
2004	1550	1511	97.48
2005	1588	1567	98.67
2006	1590	1527	96.03
2007	1618	1613	99.69
2008	1698	1693	99.70
2009	1793	1789	99.77
2010	1769	1765	99.77
2011	1954	1954	100

Academic performance class XII Results w.e.f 2001

Year	Appeared	Passed	Pass percentage
2001	985	813	82.53
2002	908	790	87.00
2003	963	897	93.14
2004	893	770	86.22
2005	908	794	87.44
2006	972	863	88.78
2007	990	906	91.51
2008	939	868	92.43
2009	1024	938	91.60
2010	1026	962	93.80
2011	1232	1174	95.29

Contribution of Sainik Schools in National Defence Academy in last twelve courses

Course Sl. No.	NDA course Strength (A)		No. of Cadets (B)		% age (C)	
115 – Jan 06	261	646	49	180	18.77	27.86
116 – Jul 06	385		131		34.02	
117 – Jan 07	296		43		14.52	

118 – Jul 07	353	649	122	165	34.56	25.42
119 – Jan 08	197	608	28	187	14.21	30.75
120 – Jul 08	411		159		38.68	
121 – Jan 09	331	691	53	202	16.01	29.23
122 – Jul 09	360		149		41.38	
123 – Jan 10	319	619	48	162	15.04	26.17
124 – Jul 10	300		114		38	
125 – Jan 11	300	663	51	167	17	25.18
126 – Jul 11	363		116		31.95	
Total UPSC NDA Aspirants (Aug, 2011) 1,45,000 Approx						

PART - II
RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

Background of Establishment of Sainik Schools

The scheme to establish Sainik Schools was introduced in the year 1961 with the aim of bringing quality public school education within the reach of common man, all round development of personality and to remove regional imbalance in the officers' cadre of Armed Forces. The Committee also find that prior to establishment of such scheme there did exist five Rashtriya Military Schools and one Rashtriya Indian Military College which have the same objectives as that of Sainik Schools. All the three institutions are basically the nurseries which nurture cadets for entry into the coveted National Defence Academy. The examination of the subject has revealed several anomalies in achieving the objectives for which the Sainik Schools were established and also that their performance has been below the expected levels. Several lacunae have surfaced on the issue of opening new Sainik Schools during the course of examination. Not only that the expansion of Sainik Schools has proved to be a tardy process whereby the States interested in opening of the new schools did not pursue with their requests when the financial obligation on the part of the State Governments was conveyed. The various recommendations/observations of the Committee emerging out of the detailed deliberations on the subject have been enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs of the report.

Performance/comparison of Sainik Schools with Rashtriya Military School, Rashtriya Indian Military College

2. The Committee note that Sainik Schools were established subsequent to the Rashtriya Military School and Rashtriya Indian Military College. The Sainik Schools were established with the well defined aims and objectives and having a very sound organizational structure which flowed right from the Ministry of Defence at the apex level and Local Board of Administration at the ground level where these schools are situated. The significance of Sainik Schools can be attributed to the fact that none other than the Raksha Mantri himself acts as the Chairman of the Board of Governors of Sainik Schools. To consolidate and streamline the smooth functioning and operations of Sainik Schools, they have been provided with three Service Officers for the posts of Principal, Head Master and Registrar as well as APTCC/NCC instructors in addition to the requisite skilled staff. The Committee also note that these schools are designed in a well spread out land and have sophisticated facilities for imparting education and other skills in making their cadets an able officer of Armed Forces in future.

Notwithstanding, the support extended by the Central and State Governments, the Committee are concerned to note the drooping performance of Sainik Schools in comparison to Rashtriya Military Schools specifically in terms of the intake in NDA. The average intake in Rashtriya Indian Military College during the years 2008 to 2010 is 75% whereas in the Sainik Schools it is barely 20%. It has little edge over the Rashtriya Military Schools where the percentage for the aforesaid period is 18. Various reasons extended by the Ministry such as reservation in selection in Sainik

Schools, less inclination in appearing for NDA after the Class XII CBSE Exams and lower intake in the August Exam when boys are in the school, following a semester pattern in RIMC etc. fail to convince the Committee, particularly when the aforesaid areas are well within the domain of the Ministry/Sainik School and these constraints can be addressed by taking certain policy decisions. The issue of lesser intake into NDA in the August Exam as the students leave the school and are within the influence of parents as stated by the Ministry can be addressed by holding the students back in the school after Twelfth Exam. Moreover, students of Sainik Schools appearing for NDA exam be made compulsory in line with the stipulated objective of setting up of Schools i.e. nurturing candidates for entry into NDA and feeling of patriotism be inculcated so that the cadets are motivated to join the Defence forces.

Since NDA is an independent examination conducted by the UPSC the selection to which is purely based on merit, in the opinion of the Committee the numbers appearing for the examination whether those from Sainik Schools, RIMC or general category of students is not very significant. What is more significant is improving the pass percentage of Sainik Schools in this regard. For that the Committee believe that the mental level and efficiency bar of the candidates is infact to be raised. Although there is no reservation in the intake of RIMC of any sort, yet there is no denying the fact that inspite of the reservations the intake in Sainik Schools is through a very wide base. Such intake is based purely on rigorous selection procedure. Once selected, both the institutions have the same level playing field and it is difficult to understand why the percentage wise intake through Sainik Schools to NDA should be so low. The Committee learn that to increase this percentage a programme of in-service training to

the teachers is being implemented with the assistance of experts from the Services, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and similar States run bodies. In this regard, the Committee recommend that the outcome of such training imparted to the teachers should be quantified in terms of the increased number of selection of cadets in the NDA and also the Ministry should not leave any stone unturned by exercising the requisite due diligence at least from now onwards so that the number of cadets selected for the NDA invariably goes up. The Committee also desire that the outcome of such selection in the ensuing courses be communicated to them. If required the Ministry should also take assistance from reputed management institutions by conducting a proper study in order to ensure that the objectives of setting up of the Sainik Schools are fully met and results achieved as per the expectations. The Committee recommend that the composition of Board of Directors of Sainik Schools should be reviewed so as to have representation from NDA, IMA retired Generals and eminent academicians.

Comparative Analysis of such schools internationally

3. Another area of concern as observed by the Committee is that even in this modern world where technology has shortened all distances, the Ministry has not bothered to undertake any comparative analysis of the functioning of Sainik Schools vis-a-vis such schools, if any, existing in foreign countries mainly developed countries. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a comparative analysis of the institutions, if any existing in the foreign countries be made and the outcome of the same be intimated to the Committee. It is needless to say that advance practices of

such international schools be replicated in Sainik Schools by taking the desired initiatives.

Drop out rate

4. The Committee on the issue of drop out rate of students in Sainik Schools have initially been apprised that drop out rate was 20.22 per cent. However, the data was modified at a later stage and it was intimated that the drop out rate stood as 7 per cent annually. Even if 7 per cent drop out rate is accepted, the average number of seats that remained vacant during the last three years approximately comes to 514. Although, the Committee have been intimated that several steps have been taken such as improving the academic efficiency of the cadets, convincing parents of the advantages of overall balanced personality, strict medical check up at the intake level etc. yet the Committee feel that the drop out rate should be brought to a 'nil' level. The seats which fall vacant after the cadets leave the schools midway remain vacant until the next entrance examination is held. This has a rippling effect as on the one side the precious resources of the Government go waste due to idling of seats and on the other side it truncates the prospective candidates intending to join the NDA course. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this problem should be addressed on priority basis. Not only that the nil drop out rate should be achieved within the stipulated time frame by taking the desired corrective initiatives. The Committee also recommend that the anomaly in the data furnished to the Committee with regard to drop out rate should be reconciled and the correct figure be intimated to them.

NDA Course Strength

5. Various issues discussed during the examination of the subject such as increasing the number of intake to the NDA, drop out rates, opening new schools etc. bears a direct correlation with the NDA course strength. The NDA course strength, as informed by the Ministry to the Committee has remained more or less static. The average seats available during the years 2008-10 are 640. These are filled by the cadets of Sainik Schools, Rashtriya Military Schools, Rashtriya Indian Military College and general students from the entire India. The Committee also find from sifting the information made available to them that sanction for 16th Squadron at NDA has already been accorded which has enhanced the capacity of NDA from 1800 cadets to 1920 cadets. The Committee also find that proposal for raising 5th Battalion at NDA with 4 new Squadrons is under consideration. The Committee see this as a positive development and, therefore, in unequivocal terms recommend that the proposal for raising 5th Battalion should be considered as a priority and all clearances etc. should be obtained within a timeframe. The dual advantage of removing the shortage of officers and giving opportunities to the able and desirous candidates would be available once this Battalion comes to fruition. The Committee would also like to be informed of the correct figures of NDA course strength as two figures submitted to the Committee and brought out in the opening part of this paragraph contradict each other.

Funding of Sainik Schools/Constraints/ Regional Imbalance

6. The Committee are dismayed to note that the entire scheme and gamut of funding pattern as envisaged for Sainik Schools has in fact dissuaded the States from taking pro-active part in opening up of the new schools. The Committee took serious note of this issue in various reports whereby it was recommended that the entire funding of all Sainik Schools be made by the Central Government on the pattern of Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, citing the Bhagidari concept the Ministry was not agreeable to this suggestion. In addition to the land, the entire capital expenditure such as buildings furniture educational equipments, major portion of recurring expenditures, scholarships for domicile cadets are mandated to be met by the State Governments. As is evident, not many States/UTs are coming forward for establishing new Sainik Schools and even those who initiated the process did not take interest subsequently when they were intimated of their financial responsibilities. It may not be out of place here to emphasize that seven States and several Union Territories as mentioned in Part-I of this Report have no Sainik Schools at all. The Committee also note that the benefits of this Bhagidari concept and the envisaged arrangements for tuition fee are also not evenly spread out. For instance, schools in few States such as Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Haryana get handsome amount as scholarship and as a result parents of these schools have to pay less in fee whereas, the schools in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Assam , Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are not getting regular scholarships from their States and hence parents have to pay more. Although, the Ministry have attempted to allocate Rs. 1 crore to each Sainik School but the same has also not been actually disbursed as sufficient amount was not allocated in the

budget for the current year. The Committee are also perturbed to note that out of the 11 requests received during the last five years from various States for opening new Sainik Schools, only four proposals could be finalized and the proposal for the rest stumbled either on the ground of unsuitability of the site proposed by the State Government as was the case of Sikkim and Jharkhand or when State Governments swayed away from sharing their financial obligations as was the case in the States of Punjab and Uttarakhand. Similarly, the proposal for opening of new schools in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh has also not reached the logical conclusion as the said State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build the basic infrastructure and sign the Memorandum of Agreement. The Committee also observe that there is only one Sainik School in 'Ghora Khal' in Kumaun Mandal of Uttarakhand. Since Kumaun and Gharwal Regions have been traditional recruitment grounds for the Armed Forces, the Committee recommend that all possibilities be looked into by impressing the State Government to open one more Sainik School in the Gharwal Mandal.

The Committee conclude from the aforesaid scenario that the Sainik Schools have not been able to meet the main objective of setting up of these Schools that to remove regional imbalance in the officers cadres of the Armed Forces particularly when the most populous State of the country i.e. Uttar Pradesh is not having even a single Sainik School. Having taken note of all the shortcomings mentioned above the Committee recommend that in no uncertain words the Ministry should revisit and rework the entire scheme of establishment of Sainik Schools *vis-à-vis* Bhagidari concept. Here the Committee may like to refer to the fact acknowledged by the

Secretary during the course of examination of Demands for Grants (2011-12) whereby the Committee had been informed that the expenditure of running Sainik Schools in a year is just 50-60 crore. The Committee as such would like to emphasize that Rs. 50 to 60 crore expenditure can easily be borne by the Central Government. As such the Committee would like to recommend that the entire funding for running and infrastructure of the Sainik Schools should be borne by the Central Government and as a Bhagidari, the State Governments may provide land for setting up these schools.

To correct the regional imbalance the Committee may strongly like to emphasize to amend the current guidelines within a timeframe so that at least one school is established in each of the State/UTs either by taking suo-moto initiatives by the Central Government or on the proposal of the respective State Government/UT administration. The Committee would like to see a situation whereby no State is left without a Sainik School especially the most populous State of Uttar Pradesh which at present has no Sainik School. Not only that the number of Sainik Schools in a State should be in proportion to the population. The most populous State of Uttar Pradesh which at present has no Sainik Schools should have adequate number of Sainik Schools in proportion to the population of the State. They also recommend that the Ministry mulls a new propitious guidelines so that this recommendation becomes operational at the earliest possible span of time. The steps initiated in this regard should be monitored at senior level in the Ministry on monthly basis and the achievement made in this regard be communicated to the Committee.

The Committee find that some of the State Governments like Punjab have taken innovative measures to build and sustain capacity of the students to compete in

NDA/other entrance exams conducted to join the Defence Services. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should study such initiatives and motivate the State Governments to replicate the best of the models in this regard.

Issues related to land for setting up of Sainik Schools in various States and apportioning funds from MPLAD Scheme

7. The Committee note that the building for proposed Sainik School at Nalanda was to be constructed between 2003 and 2005. To the utter dismay of the Committee this has not happen even after an elapse of about seven years. The main reason attributed for this delay is the unsuitability of the land. The Committee also observe that now the suitable land has been earmarked and the tender for the construction of the building was finalized in September, 2011 after which the construction of compound wall is in progress. Likewise, the Committee find that evident delay has taken place in the construction of the Sainik School at Gopalganj in Bihar. This delay, too took place due to unsuitable land provided by the State Government and the onus of land filling of the same was, technically taken by it. The Committee deprecate the delays of such nature where problems surfaced due to the unsuitability of land for setting up of Sainik Schools. Therefore, the Committee desire that if possible the surplus land from suitable cantonment areas be provided for Sainik Schools in exchange of equal area of land from the respective State Governments. This is all the more the reason for the Committee to believe that responsibilities of such nature should be borne by the Central Government as these schools eventually provide skilled, trained and competent manpower for meeting the

precious Defence related human resource needs. The Ministry should explore setting up of new Sainik Schools on the land donated by the individuals/trusts etc.

One avenue for fund raising for the infrastructural developments of Sainik Schools could be apportioning funds from the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. The Member of Parliament is also part of the Local Board of Administration where the school exists. The Committee have learnt that although requests were made during the years 2010 and 2011 at the level of principles of Sainik Schools for seeking such funds from MPLAD Scheme but only for one Sainik at Amravathi Nagar Rs. 5 lakhs were given. The Committee may like to recommend that Members of Parliament may be approached through a much higher pedestal for apportioning funds for the Sainik Schools falling in their constituencies. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives taken in this regard.

The Committee further note that largest area of land for defence purposes has been acquired in Jaisalmer, a district in State of Rajasthan which is one of the desert districts of the country. The Committee are constraint to note that having contributed extensively by way of providing land for defence purposes only one Sainik School could so far be set up in Chittorgarh. The Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry should take up urgent steps to set up Sainik Schools in desert areas in various States either by taking suo-moto action on the part of the Central Government or initiating the proposal by the respective State Governments.

Constraints in manning Sainik Schools

8. The Committee note with concern that the Ministry has not been able to meet the demand of manning the Sainik Schools. The main constraint in this regard has been indicated as release of adequate number of serving officers. There has been no proportionate increase in the number of serving officers which remained static at 72 although the number of Sainik Schools has gone up from 18 to 24. In this connection, the Committee would like to emphasize that the requirement of number of serving officers for Sainik Schools should be reviewed periodically and the requisite number of serving officers provided for the smooth and effective functioning of Sainik Schools.

Admission of Girl Cadets

9. Admission of girl cadets to Sainik Schools is an important issue which has drawn the attention of the Committee. The Committee are happy to note that State Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken a very rightful and encouraging lead in sending a proposal for opening up a Sainik School exclusively for girls. However, the proposal is not agreeable to the Ministry primarily on the ground that there is no room for girls in the NDA course. While substantiating their stand, the Ministry has added that there are limited streams hitherto opened for female officers in the three Services. The views of the Defence Secretary in this regard were candid as he went on record stating 'It is for Parliament to make a policy for that'. Deeper scrutiny of the subject further reveal that certain developed countries such as USA has female officers in combat duties as well. In the opinion of the Committee, opening up of new streams is

an inevitable situation which has to happen sooner or later. The Committee in this regard would like to recommend that the Ministry should create necessary infrastructure for inducting the female officers for the new streams and pave the way for the intake of female officers in the NDA course. Once such decision is taken, opening of Sainik Schools for girls will become a complementary process. The Ministry should initiate the steps for formulating a new policy in this regard and the Committee be kept informed.

Creation of Data Bank

10. The Committee find that on an average only about 20% of the Sainik Schools Cadets join the NDA. On a specific query of the Committee as to how many students out of the remaining 80 percent subsequently join Defence Forces through different streams such as Officers Training Academy, Indian Military Academy and Coast Guard etc. or other technical Branches, the Ministry in a vague manner has stated that no such data is maintained. Such a response from the Ministry on a vital issue is unacceptable to the Committee. The Committee have all reasons to believe that a sizable number of cadets would be joining the Armed Forces subsequent to leaving the Sainik Schools and completing their graduation. The specific data in this regard would not only help the Ministry in its future expansion plans of Sainik Schools but the value of money spent by the Central / State Governments would also be properly quantified. The country would also be benefited as the cadets already trained in Sainik Schools who are a precious manpower resource would get the opportunity of joining the Armed Forces alongwith the recognition of their Sainik Schools. The

Ministry should, therefore, follow the right trajectory and do the needful to start and maintain such a data bank. One such suggestion in this regard could be incorporating of one column depicting the background of Sainik School in the form which is filled for all entry streams in all the forces other than NDA.

Menace of Ragging

11. The Committee are dismayed to note that the Sainik Schools having such a high level of discipline and culture of Armed Forces are also not free from the menace of ragging. As per the specific data furnished by the Ministry, a total of 11 incidents of ragging have been reported during the last three years. In one case, as highlighted by the media a cadet left the school and his parents were repeatedly asked to give in writing and explain why he left the school. Eventually, the parent of the boy wrote that his son has joined another school and have no complaint against the school. Not satisfied with these facts, the Committee would like the Ministry to take proactive approach in such cases surfacing in future and make every effort to retain the child who takes such step due to the fear and torture of ragging.

In another case which has much wider connotations as the clippings of the horrific incident of ragging was released on all the major news channels, the Committee have been informed that the court of inquiry has already submitted its report and after the examination, the Ministry has sent it back with some observations. This incident occurred during November 2010. The matter was not reported by the victims to the school authorities at that time and the senior students responsible for the ragging passed out from the school in March 2011. As informed to the Committee

the formal court of enquiry was constituted to look into the whole incident and specifically on the role of the school administration. The Ministry has stated that the perpetrators would also be summoned during the enquiry. The Committee in this regard deduce that administration of Sainik School at Tilaya completely failed to check this incident. Even if, the matter was not reported by the victims, the administration should have in the normal case used their own system of checks and balances to identify such incident and should have taken appropriate remedial action.

The Committee believe that only 11 ragging cases in Sainik Schools have surfaced but there could be some more of this nature which could not come to the fore. While deploring the delay in pronouncement of the punishment on the guilty cadets, the Committee in unequivocal terms recommend that they be apprised of the findings of the court of enquiry as well as the observations made by the Ministry on that inquiry. They would also like to know whether the perpetrators were called before the enquiry and what were the findings on the role of the school administration as they believe that the administration of the school was assigned the 'duties of care' in which it failed. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the enquiry and the penalty imposed in each of the aforesaid 11 cases.

The Committee understand that in the recent past various colleges and technical institutions in the country have taken stringent measures to curb the menace of ragging. While taking note of the initiatives being taken by Sainik Schools in this regard, the Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry of Defence / Sainik Schools should study the best of the practices being taken in various colleges /

technical institutions and replicate the same in Sainik Schools so as to achieve the 'nil' level of ragging in these prestigious schools.

Appearing for NDA Entrance to be made mandatory

12. The Committee are happy to note that the Academic performance of cadets in class Tenth and Twelfth has been satisfactory. Nevertheless, they are concerned to note from the deposition made before them that a large number of students leave Sainik school after class Tenth. It appears that so far no mechanism is in place for retaining these students till class Twelfth and then to make them appear for the NDA entrance examination. Even if the candidates complete their full education from Sainik Schools, the pass percentage of candidates who appear for NDA entrance while they are not in the school is low. Notwithstanding the fact, several measures have been taken to motivate the candidates for appearing in the NDA entrance and also to improve their representation, the Committee can only infer that Sainik Schools are used by many for availing the facilities of good education, extracurricular activities and overall development of personality. Only relatively fewer and serious ones appear for the NDA entrance. The Committee in this regard would like to recommend that apart from returning of the scholarship money, which is currently the rule, more innovative measures should be thought of so that only the real aspiring students join the Sainik Schools and after completion of class Twelfth they have to appear for the NDA entrance. As stated in the earlier part of the report, appearing for NDA exam should be made mandatory. Some kind of undertaking at the initial level of entrance would not be out of place.

13. While concluding the Committee observe that there exists a large scope for further improvement of Sainik Schools. The various recommendations made in the report which include spreading Sainik Schools evenly in all the States and UTs, starting intake of girls in Sainik Schools by taking certain policy initiatives, addressing the financial issues with the States/UTs, improving the infrastructure and training facilities in these schools, if implemented would certainly go a long way in making these schools a significant nursery to nurture students not only for NDA exam but also for other streams of the Armed Forces. The improvement of the functioning of Sainik Schools would ultimately help the Defence Forces in getting quality as well as adequate number of officers for their forces and would certainly solve the problem of shortage of officers in the Services. The Committee as such would like the Ministry to seriously consider the recommendations made in the report and implement the same within the stipulated time frame.

22 August, 2012
31Sravana, 1934 (Saka)

Satpal Maharaj,
Chairman
Standing Committee on Defence.

ANNEXURE – A**LIST OF 24 SAINIK SCHOOLS IN 21 STATES**

S. No.	STATE	NAME OF SAINIK SCHOOLS
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	SAINIK SCHOOL KORUKONDA
2.	ASSAM	SAINIK SCHOOL GOALPARA
3.	BIHAR	1. SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ 2. SAINIK SCHOOL NALANDA
4.	CHHATISGARH	SAINIK SCHOOL AMBIKAPUR
5.	GUJARAT	SAINIK SCHOOL BALACHADI
6.	HARYANA	1. SAINIK SCHOOL KUNJPURA 2. SAINIK SCHOOL REWARI
7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3. SAINIK SCHOOL SUJANPUR TIRA
8.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	SAINIK SCHOOL NAGROTA
9.	JHARKHAND	SAINIK SCHOOL TILAIYA
10.	KARNATAKA	1. SAINIK SCHOOL BIJAPUR 2. SAINIK SCHOOL KODAGU
11.	KERALA	SAINIK SCHOOL KAZHAKOOTAM
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	SAINIK SCHOOL REWA
13.	MAHARASHTRA	SAINIK SCHOOL SATARA
14.	MANIPUR	SAINIK SCHOOL IMPHAL
15.	NAGALAND	SAINIK SCHOOL PUNGLWA
16.	ORISSA	SAINIK SCHOOL BHUBANESWAR
17.	PUNJAB	SAINIK SCHOOL KAPURTHALA
18.	RAJASTHAN	SAINIK SCHOOL CHITTORGARH
19.	TAMIL NADU	SAINIK SCHOOL AMARAVATHI NAGAR
20.	UTTRAKHAND	SAINIK SCHOOL GHORAKHAL
21.	WEST BENGAL	SAINIK SCHOOL PURULIA

Annexure – B**Rashtriya Indian Military College**

2008		2009		2010	
No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA/ NAVAC	No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA/ NAVAC	No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA/ NAVAC
49	38	33	28	50	32
Percentage	78%	85%		64%	

Average percentage : 76%

Rashtriya Military Schools

2008		2009		2010	
No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA	No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA	No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA
135	22	168	30	149	31
Percentage	16%	18%		21%	

Average percentage : 18%

Sainik Schools

2008		2009		2010	
No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA	No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA	No. of students passed out	No. of students joined NDA
868	181	938	202	962	175
Percentage	21%	22%		18%	

Average percentage : 20%

NDA Course Strength

2008	2009	2010
608	691	619

Annexure – C

Cadets leaving Sainik Schools during 2008-09 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Year	Total Strength	Poor Academic Performance	Discipline	Medical	Parent Requests	Total	Drop out Rate (%)
1.	2008-2009	11965	287	7	47	544	885	7.40
2.	2009-2010	12507	210	6	63	564	843	6.74
3.	2010-2011	12804	197	60	63	689	1009	7.88